FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECONOMY MINISTER TO VISIT U.S. 1 FEBRUARY

PY301812 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will leave Wednesday for the United States. It has been reported that this trip is in no way related to the Argentine foreign debt. Grinspun will go to New York, where on Thursday he will deliver a lecture at the Argentine-U.S. Chamber of Commerce and on Friday another lecture at the Council of the Americas. He is expected to return to Buenos Aires Sunday.

ALFONSIN ORDERS GAS PAYMENTS BE MADE TO BOLIVIA

PY301354 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1655 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today conveyed to Bolivian Ambassador Arturo Nunez del Prado his firm support for the preservation of democracy in Bolivia.

Alfonsin also gave instructions to Argentine economic officials to make payments due to Bolivia for gas sales "soon." The president told the Bolivian diplomat that he was issuing these instructions "despite the difficult economic situation of Argentina."

ALFONSIN AGREES TO MEET UNIFIED CGT LEADERS

PY301747 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] President Raul Alfonsin will meet with leaders of the unified General Confederation of Labor [CGT] upon returning from his trip to Venezuela and Colombia, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said today. Lopez said that union leaders have not yet formally requested a meeting with the president.

Lopez made it clear that the president will meet with union leaders who use the traditional CGT name, but this is no way means formal recognition of the group by the government. He noted that it is now doubtful how representative certain union leaders are because many of them have had their terms extended. The executive branch's position on the subject is outlined in the bill on union reorganization submitted to the National Congress.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO SPEAK AT GENEVA UN MEETING

PY301813 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will travel to Geneva this week to outline the Argentine Government's position on the human rights issue at a UN meeting. Caputo will fly to Europe from Caracas, where he is to attend with President Alfonsin the inauguration of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

COMMERCE SECRETARY CAMPERO LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

PY302140 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Commerce Secretary Ricardo Compero has reported that price controls will continue in February.

He made it clear that these controls are not designed to freeze prices but to prevent them from increasing uncontrollably. He said the controls will be lifted only when the emergency situation is overcome. Speaking at Ezeiza airport shortly before leaving for Brasilia, where he will meet Brazilian officials to discuss ways of expanding bilateral relations, Campero described the Argentine economic situation as very, very difficult.

KELLY ON PLOT TO DESTABILIZE ALFONSIN REGIME

PY302150 Montevideo Radio EL Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The controversial Argentine nationalist leader Guillermo Patricio Kelly has confirmed that meetings were held in Uruguay with the aim of destabilizing Raul Alfonsin's government. Kelly, who was interviewed by El Espectador in Punta del Este, said that General Ramon Camps, former Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega, and the runaway Licio Gelli, head of the Masonic Lodge Propaganda-2 [P-2], met in Punta del Este to discuss the destabilization of Raul Alfonsin's government.

Kelly also made a number of statements on the outgoing Argentine military regime. Here is the interview that Guillermo Patricio Kelly granted our newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Kelly] [in progress] Several meetings were held with members of the P-2. He held such meetings with Licio Gelli and with Lopez Rega. Also present at those meetings [words indistinct], the GENTE magazine cover in today's issue. You will notice that he was unable to deny that he held those meetings along with Gen Camps, whom he called his dearest friend. I do not know if Gen Camps has a conscience.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Kelly, did the meeting between Camps, Lopez Rega, and Licio Gelli take place in Punta del Este?

[Kelly] Yes sir, such a meeting was held in Punta del Este.

[Reporter] Do you know whether there is a plot designed to destabilize the present Argentine Government, that is, Dr Alfonsin's government?

[Kelly] Well, it is one thing to set oneself a goal and quite another to accomplish such a goal. In the first place, I think that I have already made some statements in a southern cone country. I stated that in Sao Paulo, Punta del Este, and in Paraguay, as well as in Argentina, of course, that there are individuals who are seeking to avoid the stern rigors of justice within the democratic government. I admit that Interior Minister Troccoli says that there are no destabilization plots. But, since Nazism cannot exist in this world, nor a return to Nazism, because there are no economic means to support such a totalitarian regime, this does not preclude Nazis from running loose everywhere. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Kelly] [in progress] Then, what else can be said? Justice must do its job. But there are things which lie deep within, things that the paramilitary and the parapolice undoubtedly want to hide away, as was already shown several weeks ago. When I see that someone, like Brigadier General Cacciatore, is held in detention at an air brigade barracks, in a military area, for committing common crimes, such as the (?Interrama) one -- he has just been placed in preventive custody -- I cannot understand why he is not (?being held in detention) for a common crime in a penitentiary, like Devoto or Caseros, like any ordinary citizen.

Another one who is guilty, is the dummy General Otto Paladino. He is being held in preventive custody for being involved in the Triple A, and for having kidnapped and attempted to kill me. He is quietly sunning himself in a swimming pool at the Magdalena military penitentiary. He is watching color television and living in a small cottage. All this leads me to think that these people are being held in detention only formally. But they have their plans and when the time is ripe -- and because they are not in a penitentiary -- it will be easy for them to gather in Buenos Aires Province, which is the province they are seeking to seize. [end recording]

DETAILS OF MILITARY REGIMES' CLANDESTINE JAILS

PY280131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Jose Francisco Salpietro, an Argentine exile and former aide to Colonel Ricardo Lopez Bravo, who was in charge of the antiterrorist struggle in Tucuman Province, said that the remains of the majority of Argentina's missing persons are in the depths of the ocean in containers that were taken to the southern seas aboard three Navy ships.

In an extensive interview published today in the newspaper HOY, Salpietro also notes that the remains of other victims are buried in clandestine cemeteries and in a temporary concentration camp installed in Villa Carlos Paz, which was completely destroyed by high-powered explosives.

Salpietro, who carries Argentine Passport No 5007586 and who arrived in Bolivia through a recommendation issued by coworkers, added that General Rafel Videla, General Lopez Aufranc, and General Esteban Soliz are responsible for these deaths.

Salpietro noted that he also wanted to add that other subversives were transferred to Buenos Aires to a place called El Olimpo, where they were subjected to a summary trial and then executed. There were several Olimpos, and the main one was at Ushuaia, where at a given time there were up to 10,000 subversives. The situation there was even more dramatic since it was real genocide.

Salpietro said that a temporary concentration camp was installed at the foot of some hills in Villa Carlos Paz, near San Roque Lake in Cordoba, and that when these hills were dynamited the concentration camp along with over 1,000 persons was buried. He said that Captain Alfredo Astiz, who was sent by General Ramon Camps, was responsible for this incident.

According to Salpietro, a woman and two men who tried to escape were machine gunned down at the Ushuaia concentration camp. He said that one of them was identified as Firmenich. However, Salpietro said that he does not know whether the man is quesiton was a relative of Mario Firmenich.

He added that in the Ushuaia camp there were 12 Bolivians, including one whose last name was Stamponi and a woman named Graciela Rutilo, who were arrested by the Bolivian Army and handed over to Argentine border troops.

Salpietro noted that there are clandestine cemeteries and graves in the Mataderos, Villa Ofusa, Floriflorito, and Villa Dias in the Barracas area. Salpietro added that the majority of missing persons were held in Ushuaia, where they killed with conventional guns and electric shock, but he noted that since many survived it was decided to eliminate all of them.

Salpietro noted that this is why he says that because of this terrible, inhuman, and diabolic treatment many of the missing persons will never be found.

NEWSMAN TIMERMAN SUES MILITARY AUTHORITIES

PY272224 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Jacobo Timerman, former director of the newspaper LA OPINION, has sued the authorities involved in his arrest and kidnapping in April 1977. Timerman, who presented his case before Juan Carlos Bourel, moreover reasserted his charges against General Camps and other persons for illegal association, disobedience, abuse of authority, and the violation of rights of public employees.

The journalist added that one of the reasons he returned to Argentina is to start legal proceedings so that human rights violations and torture committed during the military dictatorship would be investigated. He said that another reason is to find the clandestine jails where he was detained, one of which he has already discovered.

Timerman noted that within a few days he will be leaving for New York, where he has to submit a few articles to a New York newspaper.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SHIPMENT FOR USSR -- The ("Hanser Bow") is expected to arrive today. It is to load 26,500 metric tons of wheat, bound for the USSR, at pier No 9. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 84 PY]

GOVERNMENT SIGNS NINE-POINT AGREEMENT WITH COB

PY301608 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Numbering sequence as heard]

[Text] At 0300 [0600 GMT] on Sunday, the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and the Siles Zuazo government arrived at an agreement that made it possible to lift the hunger strike being observed by nearly 4,000 labor leaders.

The agreement signed yesterday reads as follows:

Basic Agreement Between the Government and COB

The economic cabinet, on behalf of the government, and the Negotiating Commission, on behalf of the COB, duly authorized by the last plenum, discussed the petitions made by the COB on 17 November and 22 December 1983. They arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The salary escalator clause will be applied retroactively as of 1 December 1983 with a 57-percent increase. This will be paid through a fixed sum calculated upon a monthly minimum salary of 30,100 Bolivian pesos and through a variable sum calculated upon the monthly basic salary. This procedure will make it possible to gradually correct the salary curve, which had been distorted by the mechanical application of the escalator clause.

The escalator clause will be regulated for each sector by the Labor Ministry with the participation of the respective labor unions, taking the following percentages for its application: 40-percent increase on the fixed sum, and 17-percent of the variable sum. The retroactive application to 1 December 1983 will be paid in two parts as per agreement with each sector.

As for the government proposal on readjustment of salaries of 100,000 or more Bolivian pesos, it will be implemented through a fixed amount only because the COB Plenum had rejected the government's original proposal. Some sectors, under their exclusive responsibility, expressed willingness to negotiate this question directly with the Labor Ministry.

2. A system of product supply at controlled and stable prices will be instituted over a 4-year-and-4-month period through creation of company and general stores where purchases will be made using a registered family ration book. Products that will be placed under this system are: rice, flour, cooking oil, milk, and sugar. The system will be implemented in urban and rural areas within the next 30 days. It will be improved as it is expanded to better serve the various clienteles.

The executive branch will request appropriate laws and dictate decrees adopting the necessary administrative measures to solve the food supply problem through information provided by the Industry and Commerce Ministry. It will also request laws and dictate decrees authorizing state enterprises to purchase their inputs directly so as to facilitate their operations.

3. The state-owned produce markets will be transferred to departmental peasant federations, which will manage them. Their operation will have to comply with existing municipal rules.

Authorizations and guarantees will be given for importing 30 trucks for the (ENTA) rural service. The granting of legal recognition to the Peasants Agricultural Corporation will be expedited, so that it can negotiate through the banking system the import of tractors, water pumps [word indistinct], and trucks, using credit lines granted by friendly governments. The cabinet will consider and approve regulations for rural workers. [passage indistinct]

4. The government, through the Interior Ministry, will speed up pending court actions in order to solve the legal disputes involving workers of the National Road Service. A commission made up of representatives of the Finance Ministry, Transport Ministry, and [word indistinct] and the National Road Service will study the transfer of 10 percent of the 12.5 percent-gasoline sale tax to the National Road Service.

Decree Number 19249 of 3 November 1982 and Central Bank Resolution [number indistinct] of 22 September 1982 regarding deposits in Bolivian pesos are cancelled, and legal provisions will be adopted to correct problems involving complementary funds [Fondos Complementarios], and dollar debts or deposits in dollars.

6. In addition to concessions for gold mining and marketing granted to mining cooperatives, to private enterprises using modern technology, and to the concession for gold marketing granted to COMIBOL, the Mining Bank of Bolivia will continue working in gold marketing with the gold mining cooperatives.

When the contract with the South American placer firm terminates, its installations will be transferred to COMIBOL. Concessions to private enterprises and cooperatives will henceforth be limited. COMIBOL will market the metals resulting from the processing of ores by ENAF [National Smelting Enterprise].

7. The economic cabinet, in accordance with contracts signed with the Federation at ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise], will seek the creation of a telecommunications employment fund along the lines of the Social Security Code.

9. Articles 171 and 159 of the Social Security Code will now become effective, and provisions which allowed the intervention by elements who do not belong to the Social Security System are rescinded.

La Paz, 29 January 1984

[Signed] Economic Cabinet and the COB Negotiating Commission

POLICE DECLARE INDEFINITE GENERAL STRIKE

PY301754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jan (AFP) -- The police of this capital have declared a general indefinite strike to last until the Interior Ministry, to which they are subordinate, increases their pay, provides them with equipment, arms, and food, and orders that their commander, General Mario Teran Lavandenz, be relieved.

The decision was made after a general assembly during which Teran Lavandenz was accused of indifference to the problems of his institution and incompetence to solve them.

This protest is being held a few hours after the lifting of a hunger strike by nearly 5,000 workers, thanks to which the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) obtained a 57-percent salary increase, retroactive to December last year.

La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 30 January relayed a report from Santa Cruz which said that "right now, Santa Cruz is without policemen. At 0700 this morning, high-ranking police officers of the department were called to the departmental command for an emergency meeting, which was held behind closed doors in the presence of the prefect of the department. Even the first block of Independencia Street was cordoned off and no people were permitted to pass." The report concluded: "Since Santa Cruz is now without policemen, the 8th Army Division has decided that the Military Police will patrol the streets, a measure which was implemented early this morning throughout the city."

Minister Says Strike Illegal

PY310255 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has classified as illegal the strike declared by the police, who are demanding pay raises. This statement was made by Alvarez Plata upon leaving the Government Palace this afternoon where he went to report on the situation to President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Meanwhile, the police, through the closure of their stations, have demonstrated their dislike for their commander, Mario Teran Lavadenz, and are asking that he be relieved of his post. Alvarez Plata said that if the police fail to resume activities as scheduled, the Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministry will apply disciplinary measures to all those who are responsible for the sitaution. These measures, according to Minister Alvarez Plata, are provided for by the laws currently in force.

[Begin recording] [Alvarez Plata] [In progress] This is in open contradiction to the principles of quality and discipline. The Interior Ministry is not willing to put up with this at all. I first held meetings with the police command, and then with all the unit commanders. They were notified that they should report to their jobs today. Otherwise, we will start taking disciplinary measures, (?as provided for by) the rules and regulations.

[Unidentified reporter] Will they pass to [word indistinct]?

[Alvarez Plata] That is not the main problem, the principal one. I believe that [word indistinct] the current circumstances and under pressure it is unacceptable that [words indistinct] as are the Bolivian police. [end recording] This measure was to go into effect Monday, at 0000, in keeping with the agreements reached with the police. This event is not as serious as the news media claim, Alvarez Plata stated. He said, though, that the requests made by the police are related to pay increase, when answering journalists' questions. This is what he said:

[Begin Alvarez Plata recording] Concerning the issue of removals of officers at the police high command, we have refused to even look into this problem, because it is not up to us to decide. It is up to the president and to the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

JUSTICE MINISTER ABI-ACKEL DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELA

PY310115 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel today left for Venezuela to represent the Brazilian Government at Jaime Lusinchi's presidential inauguration.

NAVY MINISTER COMMENTS ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY301721 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jan 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Recife -- Navy Minister Eduardo da Silva Fonseca Maximiano said in Recife yesterday that the military has no fear whatever of a revenge movement. He stressed: "People want to say now that the military do not wish direct elections for fear of a revenge movement. That is not true. The problem of the succession process is entirely political, and the military will respect what the politicians decide."

Regarding the popular movement for direct elections to the Presidency, which is spreading throughout the country, the minister stated that the people have a right to hold elections and to say what they want. He remarked: "The important thing is that there should be no disorder. So far, all demonstrations have been peaceful and calm." He made these statements despite having "sworn by his own name" that he would not, under any circumstances, speak again about politics, because "now, if a military man speaks about politics, he only brings trouble." In his opinion, the military are sometimes accused of meddling in politics, but what is taking place is that "the ministry has weight and whatever is said seems to apply pressure." He added that, although there is no agreement among the military ministers, none of them has talked again about politics, "and the watchword has been one and the same: not to speak about politics, to be on the alert, and to maintain order."

ARMY POSTPONES PERSONNEL INCREASE UNTIL 1986

PY301816 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jan 84 p 6

[Excerpt] Due to budget difficulties, the Army will postpone until 1986 the implementation of the law under which its personnel would have been increased from 190,000 to 285,000 men beginning on 1 January 1984. The Air Force will be increased by 20,000 men, and the Navy will add another 7,000 men over a 5-year period. They began implementing the law at the beginning of the year.

The increase in Armed Forces personnel by 122,000 is one of the most important military decisions made during the Figueiredo government. The law to implement this decision passed Congress without amendments and without much debate, despite its importance.

LABOR PARTY ELECTS DEPUTY RIBEIRO PRESIDENT

PY301715 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] As expected, the National Directorate of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party], which met yesterday to choose a new president to take the place of the late Ivete Vargas, confirmed Federal Deputy Ricardo Ribeiro in the party's presidency. Unlike the late Ivete Vargas, who held the posts of president of the National Directorate, regional president, and leader of the party's congressional bloc, Deputy Ribeiro will hold only the post of National Directorate president.

MOVE TO LIMIT U.S. COPPER IMPORTS OPPOSED

Appeal to U.S. Commission

PY301327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 28 Jan (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Chile will appeal to the U.S. International Trade Commission to prevent a reduction of Chilean copper sales on the U.S. market. Eleven big U.S. copper producers have stated that they are nearly bankrupt, and on Thursday they asked for restrictions on copper purchases from abroad as a way of recovering their lost markets.

Chile ships about 300,000 metric tons, almost one-third of its copper production, to the United States, and its income from these operations amounts to about $500 million per year. Experts of the state-run Copper Corporation (CODELCO), owner of the big copper mines in the South American country, have said that there are possibilities of finding other buyers in other parts of the world, but government circles have expressed concern over the request of the U.S. copper companies. CODELCO has said that, contrary to what has been stated by the U.S. companies, Chile is not selling its copper at a lower price than they do.

Mines Minister Samuel Lira has announced that the government will take all appropriate measures to explain its position to the U.S. International Trade Commission within the stipulated 6-month deadline. It was pointed out that a similar move by U.S. copper producers in 1978, which in the end was rejected by former President Jimmy Carter, was also opposed by Chile before that commission. Lira said that this time President Reagan might also turn down the protectionist measure.

The Chilean minister believed that the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC), of which the big suppliers of the world market (except the United States and the Soviet Union) are members, might also take up the challenge of the 11 U.S. companies.

Finance Minister To Visit U.S.

PY302005 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Carlos Caceres will point out to U.S. officials the inconvenience of restricting U.S. copper imports from Chile. This was disclosed by Minister Caceres when he was met by journalists as he was entering his office.

The finance minister will travel to Washington next week to meet with U.S. economic officials. He said that during the meetings, among other economic issues, they will discuss the request of 11 U.S. copper producers to restrict copper imports to the United States.

REPORTAGE ON APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE SITUATION

Pinochet Establishes Commission

PY301920 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said that the President will make a decision on the four extremists who sought asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature.

The minister made these statements after a 45-minute meeting with President Pinochet at La Moneda Palace. Del Valle added that the case of the extremists in the nunciature is a problem that has been placed completely in the hands of the chief of state. When asked whether there was any deadline for reaching a decision on this case, the minister said that there was none, that it will take the time the president deems prudent.

Giving more details on the case of the extremists, the minister then disclosed that the president had ordered the establishment of a commission to analyze the case. This commission will be made up by the interior, justice, and foreign ministers. According to Del Valle this commission will be in charge of proposing a prompt solution to the issue. The minister reiterated that there is no deadline for a solution, but that it will have to be carefully analyzed because it involves a series of legal steps.

Ecuador Offers 60 Days Refuge

PY310105 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has disclosed that it will grant 60 days refuge to the four extremists in the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago. In a communique issued in Quito, the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry disclosed that the country will grant 60 days refuge in Ecuador to the four Chilean citizens in the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago. [passage indistinct]

Ecuadoran Ambassador Cesar Valdivieso said that his country had offered refuge and not asylum because the four Chilean citizens have not sought asylum in Ecuadoran territory but in territory of the Holy See. He added that it will be up to the Holy See to seek a permanent place of residence for the refugees.

EX-ALLENDE MINISTERS ACQUITTED, RETURN ALLOWED

Ramirez Cleared of Subversion

PY301826 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1034 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 27 Jan (EFE) -- Pedro Felipe Ramirez, former mines minister in Salvador Allende's Popular Unity government, was acquitted by the Court of Appeals today from the crime of stirring up public subversion. Ramirez had been sentenced in a first instance court and was released on bail after spending several days in jail for statements made to the weekly ANALISIS. According to defense lawyer Gustavo Villalobos, the decision revoking the original sentence is "recognition that political activity is legitimate."

Toha Granted Temporary Entry

PY301718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2149 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 27 Jan (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet's government today authorized temporary entry into the country for Jaime Toha, former agriculture minister during Salvador Allende's Popular Unity regime. Jaime Toha is the brother of the late Jose Toha, former interior minister in Allende's government. Jaime Toha Gonzalez lives in Mozambique, where he works as an FAO official.

OFFICIAL ASKS CHURCH TO TAKE STANCE ON TERRORISM

PY302045 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Speaking about the most recent terrorist actions in our country, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Luis Simon Figueroa said that the church should now ask the faithful not to protect those who are responsible for terrorism, which is an act of torture, just as it did when it let its voice be heard on the scourge of torture.

[Begin Figueroa recording] It is good to recall that several terrorist attacks have been staged recently, particularly in resort areas. Beyond all doubt, terrorist actions aim at provoking panic and terror among the people in recreation areas. As we have reiterated many times, the only objective of these actions is to maintain a state of latent tension among Chileans. [end recording]

The objective of these attacks, he noted, is to drive Chileans towards anarchy and disorder.

[Begin recording] [Figueroa] In this regard, we have something else to say. Some time ago, Catholic pastors issued a statement in which they referred to torture as a means of provoking terror and panic. The church thus tried to guide the faithful, asking them not to protect torturers. I believe that this is the right time to recall what the church did to guide the faithful on that occasion.

[Unidentified reporter] Excuse me, do you mean that [words indistinct]?

[Figueroa] What I want to say is that terrorism is also an act of torture, a kind of collective torture that provokes panic, fear, and terror among the people. That is why it is called terrorism. It might be interesting for the church once again to guide the faithful in this regard. [end recording]

Figueroa then clarified his remarks.

[Begin Figueroa recording] We should not allow circumstances to put us in a situation in which we have to protect those who subject the people to torture through terrorist actions. [end recording]

Under Secretary Figueroa made it clear that he was not challenging the church and that he merely deemed it appropriate to recall that terrorism is also an act of torture.

THREE BOMBS EXPLODE IN VINA DEL MAR RESORT AREA

PY301745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Vina del Mar, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Three bombs planted by unidentified persons exploded Saturday night in Vina del Mar, a crowded resort area located on the Chilean Pacific coast, the police reported today. One bomb caused heavy damage to a municipal office in the downtown area of the city; another bomb was detonated in a public garden frightening guests of the Miramar Hotel, which is packed with local and foreign tourists, most of them Argentines. The third bomb destroyed a powerline and left several towns on the Renaca coast -- in the northern part of Vina del Mar -- in the dark. No group opposing the Augusto Pinochet regime has claimed responsibility for these attacks. A wave of dynamite attacks, some with great destructive power, has taken place in Chile since last year.

NICARAGUAN 'SPIES' REPORTED ON ISLANDS

PA302001 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Colombian security agencies have accused the Nicaraguan Government Junta of sending "spies" to the San Andres y Providencia Archipelago to report on military defense preparedness there and to try to smuggle in weapons.

The intelligence services of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, and of the Colombian Navy have reported that for the past several months Nicaragua has been sending spies in small vessels. When intercepted at sea by Colombian patrols, the spies claim that they are victims of political persecution from the Sandinist regime. After that, the so-called political exiles request asylum from the Colombian Government, frequently submitting false documents, and in most cases they request permission to remain in San Andres y Providencia. An official spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that one out of every eight Nicaraguans arriving in San Andres is a Sandinist.

Though the Colombian Government has not denied asylum to the Nicaraguans, it has sent them to other parts of the country, because if this were not done all of the recently implemented security measures would be revealed to the Sandinist regime.

As for the arms smuggling, security agencies have reported that large amounts of weapons have been transported on vessels carrying construction material, but that fortunately they never reached their destinations because of the Colombian authorities' vigilance.

As is known, for the last few months the Nicaraguan Government has been claiming the San Andres y Providencia Archipelago and the Roncador, Serrana, and Quitasueno Cays as part of its territory. This has generated repeated protests from the Colombian Government. The Sandinists include the archipelago and the cays in the Nicaraguan Department of Zelaya.

U.S. CITIZEN INVOLVED IN $13-MILLION FRAUD

PA271345 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2126 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Bogota, 26 Jan (DPA) -- U.S. citizen Robert Henry Russell, a merchant working for an oil company, is the first person disclosed as having links with the network of accounts and account holders involved in the withdrawal of $13.5 million deposited by the Colombian Government in the Chase Manhattan Bank of London.

Official sources told DPA today that Russell authorized the use of his account at the Hapaolin Bank branch office in Zurich, Switzerland, for the purpose of depositing the $13.5 million that the Morgan Guaranty Trust Bank of New York had received from the Chase Manhattan Bank of London.

According to reports made public in Bogota, Russell made the transaction for a commission of $200,000, without really knowing that it was stolen money. Nevertheless, authorities are trying to discover other names connected with Russell, who lives in Houston, Texas.

According to Russell, the money was transferred from his account to Lloyd's Bank of Zurich and the account of Alberto Lara Gonzalez, which is a false name used by a 35-year-old Colombian involved in the theft. Lara Gonzalez opened the account at Lloyd's and attempted to withdraw the $13.3 million (the original stolen sum, less Russell's commission) in cash. The bank would not carry out the transaction, and he subsequently channeled the money through a bank in Panama City.

Meanwhile, in Colombia, the government has filed a claim before UK, U.S., and Swiss courts in an attempt to recover the $13.5 million stolen from its account at the Chase Manhattan Bank of London. Carlos Jimenez Gomez, the Colombian attorney general, returned from Panama City yesterday. The investigations have shown that a significant amount of the stolen money is currently in Panama City. Jimenez said "it is regrettable that reports in the media have hampered Colombian Government efforts to get hold of the perpetrators of the fraud."

This afternoon (local time) the Bogota evening paper EL ESPACIO carried a front-page report on the $13.5-million theft, stating that 15 people of various nationalities are involved, including 7 Colombians, 7 U.S. citizens, and 1 Panamanian.

ARREST WARRANTS OUT FOR OFFICER, MAS MEMBERS

PA302005 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jan 84 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Lucia Victoria Torres]

[Excerpt] Medellin, 25 Jan -- The judge at the 17th Criminal Court has issued an arrest warrant against Army Captain Jorge Eligio Valbuena Barriga, former commander of the Bombona Battalion headquarters in Segovia municipality, for his reported involvement in the killing of 22 peasants in the Manila and Tamar Rivers area, in Remedios municipality. Meanwhile, the judge at the 23d Criminal Court has issued arrest warrants against five presumed MAS [Death to Kidnappers] members linked to the killing of physician Julian Dario Conrado David, an eastern Antioquia union leader murdered in October 1983 in San Carlos municipality.

Hernando Pucheti Parra, assistant district attorney, has said that Capt Valbuena Barriga led the peasant killings that took place in August 1983 in northeastern Antioquia Department.

FARC ATTACKS, EXECUTIONS; ARMY REPRISALS

FARC Kills 'Informers'

PA301950 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Jan 84 pp 1,2

[Text] Public order in Colombia further deteriorated today as the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, attacked another military base and shot five peasants to death in the Middle Magdalena region. The peasants were accused of being Army and police informers.

A National Defense Ministry spokesman reported that 100 FARC guerrillas attacked the Cano Dorada military base in Cimitarra jurisdiction, Santander Department, using automatic weapons and grenades. A warrant officer was wounded. Army members responded to the attack and scattered the rebels.

In a separate action, another FARC column shot five peasants to death after accusing them of being Army and police informers. This occurred in Jordan Alto, Santa Helena del Opon, Santander Department. According to government reports, the guerrillas raided the village of La Mantellina and abducted the peasants Libardo Ariza and Argemiro Herrera, among others. The guerrillas accused the men of being informers and of refusing to cooperate with guerrilla activities. The guerrillas then shot and killed the men in the presence of a number of people, before withdrawing to the mountains. Four days ago in Jordan Alto, a FARC column, using hand grenades, attacked a house, killing two policemen.

In addition, the National Defense Ministry has reported that FARC front commander Freddy Raul Gonzalez, alias "Ramiro Ortiz," was captured during a clash with Army troops in Caqueta. The ministry said that the clash occurred in a rural part of Cartagena del Chaira, in Caqueta Department, and that important FARC war materiel and documents were seized.

Army Kills Guerrillas

PA282101 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Two members of a subversive group from the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed this afternoon in a clash with Army units. A 5th Brigade member said a military patrol operating in Cimitarra confronted a FARC group going through the area. Two insurgents were killed in the 15-minute clash. Their names are not yet known. The soldiers seized a large amount of modern campaign equipment and FARC propaganda. The 22 weapons abandoned by the subversives included shotguns, rifles, machine guns, revolvers, and pistols. A large quantity of ammunition was also recovered. Army troops are in pursuit of the rebels, hoping to find them again in the mountain region where they operate.

In Medellin, [name indistinct] has been appointed criminal instruction judge to investigate the death of seven soldiers at the hands of FARC guerrillas. We have learned that the judge will go to Remedios to investigate the death of the seven soldiers killed last weekend at the Army's communications repeater station located in Cerro Grande, where a subversive group of the pro-Castro group attacked the military base and killed the seven soldiers.

FARC Dynamites Heliport

PA291337 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Santa Marta -- A military heliport has been dynamited by a group of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in the locality of Mamarongo, Sierra Nevada, in Santa Marta, where a Colombian Air Force [FAC] helicopter had taken off a few minutes earlier. Its three occupants were unharmed.

According to military spokesmen, the heliport was completely destroyed, but no casualties occurred. The Army's 2d Division Command, based in Barranquilla, has ordered an encirclement operation to locate the guerrilla group. In Mamarongo, the FAC helicopter had picked up the body of an Arauca Indian to take it to a municipality in Cesar Department.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Borja Takes Lead

PA301233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0808 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Quito, 30 Jan (EFE) -- As the unofficial vote count for yesterday's national elections continues, Social Democratic presidential candidate Rodrigo Borja Cevallos has moved to first place in the people's preference.

With 2,040,375 of the votes counted, 54.4 percent of the electoral census figure, Borja Cevallos has obtained 500,952 votes (28.81 percent), while Leon Febres Cordero, the conservative candidate, has obtained 491,469 votes (28.27 percent).

Angel Duarte, the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] candidate, is in third place with 229,172 votes (13.18 percent). CFP candidate Jaime Roldos won the 1979 election, but the party has been divided in recent years.

Another surprise is the number of votes obtained by candidate Jaime Hurtado Gonzalez of the Marxist Democratic People's Movement, who with 126,605 votes has overtaken Francisco Huerta Montalvo of the Democratic Party for fourth place. Huerta Montalvo has 116,529 votes (6.7 percent of the votes counted).

Jaime Aspiazu, of the Alfarist Radical Front, of Liberal origin, is in sixth place with 113,233 votes, or 6.5 percent of the votes.

May Runoff Necessary

PA301407 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] According to votes counted, lawyer Rodrigo Borja, a 48-year-old Social Democrat, is now in first place following yesterday's presidential election. Rightwing representative Leon Febres Cordero is in second place. However, the votes that Borja received as of dawn today were not sufficient to declare him an immediate winner, so a second electoral round will be necessary on 6 May 1984.

Borja and his Democratic Left Party disproved all the predictions of recent months by placing first with 549,584 votes, or 28.66 percent of an unofficial total of 2,236,911 votes, according to the latest bulletin issued by the government's press office.

Febres Corero, a 52-year-old engineer and candidate for the rightwing Coalition National Reconstruction Front, received 528,941 votes, or 27.88 percent of the vote.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which is in charge of (?the vote count), has announced that it will announce the final official figures in another 6 days.

Angel Duarte, candidate for the Centrist Concentration of Popular Forces, is in third place, with 256,330 votes, or 13.51 percent of the vote.

BELAUNDE LAUDS RIO TREATY ROLE IN BORDER DISPUTE

PY301425 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On the 42d anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, President Fernando Belaunde Terry today said that the treaty put an end to the border problem between Peru and Ecuador. The following is the statement the president made at the Ancon seaside resort where he spent part of Sunday:

[Begin recording in progress] ... finally (?settled) the border question in the north. We say this with the best of good will and in a very broad-minded spirit. Peru has the most peaceful intentions, because it respects treaties. We know how hard the treaties have been on us. Today's Peru is not the Peru of the Inca era, and it is not the Peru of the Lima viceroyalty. But despite all, we have respected, with the spirit of Americans, the new republican order that was the outcome of the emancipation and that subdivided the continent in such a way that Peru became the country that lost the most territory through that subdivision. Nevertheless, with a deep American spirit, we desire the greatest fraternity among all our nations, and we accept the huge sacrifice it has meant for Peru to reduce the areas over which it held jurisdiction in the past.

Today I am looking toward the future. It is election day in Ecuador, and I wish the greatest success for those elections. May God enlighten the Ecuadoran people so that they may give themselves a government which can continue the constitutional road which has so courageously been followed by President Hurtado. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PY301449 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Bernardo Chamorro, Nicaraguan deputy minister of foreign trade, today arrived in Lima on a 3-day official visit to Peru. Beginning Monday, Chamorro will meet with his Peruvian counterpart and with other Peruvian officials to discuss ways of promoting bilateral exchange. Speaking at the airport, Chamorro said his country is particularly interested in receiving Peruvian fish products and technical assistance in housing construction.

STUDENTS ANNOUNCE 30 JAN PROTEST MARCH

PY301432 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] University students have announced that they will take more radical measures unless public transport fares are frozen at 110 soles, and they have announced that they will hold a new protest march today.

If the demonstration is carried out peacefully and without vandalism and public order is not disturbed, the government is willing to hold a dialogue with the students in a peaceful and civilized manner, as the president has said. On the other hand, if the university students persist in their mistaken actions, the government will find itself compelled to apply the law and will imprison those who persist in their violent attitude.

NEW ARMY CHIEF CONFIRMS DEMOCRATIZATION

PY301614 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0856 GMT 28 Jan 84

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevido, 28 Jan (EFE) -- General Pedro Aranco, the new commander of the Uruguayan Army, has confirmed the national democratization program, while uncertainty is growing among the politicians regarding the institutional future of the country.

Aranco said at a press conference last night that the elections promised for next 25 November will be held and that the military will hand over power to a civilian government in March 1985, just as the highest military commanders and President Gregorio Alvarez' government have repeatedly announced.

Aranco, who is very close to Alvarez, is accused by the politicians of seeking to create situations which promote a "de facto continuation" of the regime. The junta of generals recently elected him to replace Boscan Hontou, who retires on 1 February.

After a talk with President Alvarez, Aranco stated that "the confirmation (of the democratization program) seems to be obvious, since it has been repeated often enough."

Aranco's statement has left the politicians uneasy. They say that "it remains to be seen under what conditions the elections will be held." According to the politicians, the announcement of elections is not enough; they demand freedom to hold demonstrations, the rehabilitation of all parties, and the full enforcement of the rights of information and expression.

Aranco will command the Uruguayan Army for only 5 months because he will retire in July and will then be replaced by General Hugo Medina who belongs to a more "professional" trend and has no open commitments among the politicians.

The military hierachy does not permit the candidacy, proposed by the National [Blanco] Party, of exiled leader Wilson Ferrera Aldunate, while the leaders of the political party do not accept the exclusion of their top representative from this year's election. The problem is not that serious in the Colorado Party because the possible candidates are men who have been rehabilitated by the military regime. The Colorado candidates do not, however, accept any conditions on the part of the military, but they declare that they will defend a liberal regime at any cost.

UNAUTHORIZED ISSUE OF WEEKLY SOLD IN MONTEVIDEO

PY272226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1756 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jan (EFE) -- High-ranking Colorado Party leaders today challenged the Uruguayan military regime by selling an unathorized issue of the magazine OPINAR that had been previously seized. This happened along 18 de Julio Avenue, Montevideo's main thoroughfare.

Led by Enrique Tarigo, the magazine director and also a potential vice presidential candidate, Colorado Party members publicly explained to the people that the military regime, in an action that they regarded as arbitrary, had seized the entire issue of OPINAR early this morning.

Many leading figures went to the Cagancha Square, in the middle of the city, where Tarigo and the other leaders personally sold the unauthorized issue, in an open challenge to the de facto government headed by President Gregorio Alvarez.

Tarigo today recalled that on 24 December 1983 he had promised that if the regime seized his weekly, "I would type my editorial of a sheet of paper, I would make as many copies as necessary, and I would sell them myself along 18 de Julio Avenue, charging only the cost of the copies."

The leader and journalist, also a former university professor, today made good on his word and sold the unauthorized issue with the help of his assistants. No incidents were reported and, in the absence of the police, people soon bought up all the copies.

POWER STATION EXPLOSIONS CAUSE BLACKOUT

PY302305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Jan (EFE) -- The capital city of Uruguay was without electricity today for 6 hours because of two explosions at a power station located near the downtown area.

For the time being, neither the police nor the government firm in charge of the electric company have issued any information about the origin of the explosions or about the damage caused. According to reports obtained by EFE from eyewitnesses, a worker was killed because of the violent explosion.

Today at 0735 local time (1035 GMT) residents of the neighborhood around Batlle y Ordonez, the main thermal electrical plant in Uruguay, heard a loud explosion and simultaneously the city was left without electricity.

A little later, people heard a second explosion, which caused serious injuries to 59-year-old technician Ariel Giacommo Rolando, who according to some eyewitnesses died later.

The incident took place during a strong thunder storm in Montevideo; therefore, it is believed that lightning may have been the cause of the disaster.

Some unofficial sources have informed EFE that there was no attack or sabotage, that it was only an accident. However, the official silence surrounding the issue has given rise to rumors in Montevideo.

MAS LEADERS, MEMBERS ANNOUNCE RESIGNATIONS

PA280108 Caracas Fadio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Report by Desire Santos Amaral]

[Text] [Santos] Twenty-one members and leaders of the Movement Toward Socialism [MAS] today publicly announced their resignation from the party because they feel that it is leaning markedly toward communism. (?All) of those resigning were members of the MAS in Miranda state. One of them, (Emilio Noel), explained the reason for their decision:

[Begin recording] [(Noel)] As our statement indicated, the communist (?tradition) is being staunchly maintained in MAS' policy and conduct. We think this is one of the fundamental reasons for its (?setback) in the country and for its many mistaken policies.

[Santos] Nevertheless, some say that MAS' problem is, in fact, that it is leaning too much toward the rightwing.

[(Noel)] We in MAS (?believed) that there is no rightwing or leftwing in Venezuela. I think everyone felt that the MAS had to advance, had to update its positions, its political proposals and its programs, and that it had to dissociate itself from what has been the traditional left, the unsuccessful traditional left. Therefore, I don't agree with the view that the MAS is leaning toward the rightwing.

[Santos] Some are saying that you are going to join Democratic Action [AD].

[(Noel)] That is not true. This is a decision that we have thought about for some time and that we have (?reached) in the last few days in view of the results of the 4 December election. We will continue to be politically active. We will continue to reflect on this, and in the meantime will be (?building) our political future as political independents. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER-DESIGNATE ON RECENT TOUR

PA302350 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 18 Jan 84 p D-13

[By Mario Villegas]

[Text] Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who has been designated minister of energy and mines in the upcoming administration, returned Monday from an extended tour of six OPEC member nations (Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, and Algeria).

Yesterday he visited "La Hermita" to deliver a preliminary report to President-elect Jaime Lusinchi. He told reporters that next week he will take another trip, this time to Mexico, where he will meet with that country's secretary of mines and energy. He also announced another trip in February to Vienna, Austria, to attend a meeting of the OPEC follow-up committee.

Coming out of the meeting, he was approached by reporters from various media, to whom he expressed his satisfaction with the results of his tour.

In his opinion, "Venezuela's role in OPEC must be one of mediation, conciliation, and dialogue."

He said that we do not intend to exercise leadership or anything like it, but to contribute, through talks with all nations, to the unity and strength of OPEC, so that it can truly achieve its objectives.

The minister-designate denied having declared during his tour that a reduction in oil prices would mean the "collapse" of the market. "I did not use those words, because I know the importance of the matters to which I am referring; and at that moment I was not talking as a leader of the opposition, but as the minister of energy and mines designated by President-elect Lusinchi. Therefore, that does not at all reflect the words I used in my statement on that subject."

In reference to an eventual increase in the price of gasoline, Hernandez Grisanti revealed that he will shortly receive from that industrial sector the background and technical studies related to the prices of hydrocarbon derivatives in the domestic market. He said he did not want to advance any opinion in that respect.

A reporter asked him if it were not true that he radically opposed any increase in the price of gasoline, and Grisanti replied: I have no radical position on anything. At present, I am merely studying these matters, which are very complex. To a certain extent I am in the learning stage, despite having been involved in oil matters for a long time, because these are matters about which I have voiced opinions from a certain angle, but now I am in a decision-making position. Thus, I have no opinion one way or another.

As to the person who will occupy the OPEC General Secretariat, Hernandez Grisanti said the name of Alirio Parra has been mentioned. He is the current director of PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.] in London, and was one of Grisanti's advisers during his recent tour. "He is a very qualified man, quite respected by all OPEC members; but there is an impasse regarding OPEC's internal difficulties that must be overcome in order to confirm the election of Dr Parra or any other secretary general," he said.

Hernandez Grisanti pointed out that it was highly important for him to have made personal contact with those responsible for the oil policy of the different countries he visited. He spoke with these persons about the basic problems facing OPEC, and about their views regarding the international oil market.

He said the consensus of those consulted was that the market difficulties could become more critical in the second trimester of the current year, but they hope that in the second semester, from June to December, there will be some recovery of demand for OPEC oil, with the subsequent improvement of the situation for the organization and all producing countries.

He said that Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi, just back from Nigeria, had told him that the new Nigerian Government will be in full solidarity with OPEC, and that it will probably adopt an even stronger position in defense of prices and production quotas.

He was emphatic in pointing out that the position of the new Venezuelan Government -- and his own, in particular -- will be to maintain a permanent position and conduct of equilibrium and caution "without intending to exercise any leadership or hold any top position."

Venezuela enjoys great prestige in OPEC, because it is a founder of the organization. We want to maintain and increase that prestige through the highest and most serious conduct, speaking with clarity to the world. We cannot assume positions within OPEC. That would not be advisable for the country or for OPEC. Today Venezuela's influence is not so much quantitative, because we are no longer one of the top OPEC producers; it is more qualitative, based on the seriousness of our conduct and our goal of holding objective, balanced positions, always trying to produce as much constructive dialogue as possible. It is not an easy task, because within OPEC there are difficulties, arguments, and contrary viewpoints that are often expressed bitterly. We will try, however, to fulfill our function of mediation and equilibrium. I believe we have had a good beginning, because I think we left that impression with all the ministers we met, he concluded.

BRIEFS

NEW SENATE PRESIDENT -- Caracas, 10 Jan (EFE) -- Social Democratic Senator Reinaldo Leandro Mora will become president of the Senate and thus of the National Congress on 23 January. The president of the Congress replaces the president of the republic in the event of death, dismissal, or resignation. Leonardo Ferrer, a member of COPEI, will head the Chamber of Deputies. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 11 Jan 84 PA]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVES ELECTIONS BILLS

PA281839 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] In a special session today, the legislative branch approved a bill allowing the president of the Legislative Assembly to run as a candidate for the legislature in the forthcoming elections.

The National Legislative Council today approved bills modifying the electoral code. Bill No 76 was approved in the first debate. This bill modifies Article 181 of the Law of 10 August 1983, which establishes electoral rules. The bill states that the residence period will not be affected by temporary transfers of residence for studying, official missions, or exercising functions of elected office.

The legislative organ approved on the second debate Bill No 69, excluding the president of the National Legislative Council from Article 30 of the Electoral Code. Based on this article, the president of the Council could not have run for elected posts. This also applies to ministers, the commander of the Defense Forces, magistrates of the Supreme Court and the Electoral Tribunal, governors, mayors, and other public officials, who have to resign 6 months orior to the elections to become candidates. With the approval of Bill No 69 by 35 legislators the president of the Legislative Council is the only public official who can be a candidate.

The two bills approved today were part of the electoral reform draft recently vetoed by the executive branch, which considered it contrary to the interests of the electoral process. These two new bills must now go to the executive, who must either approve of them, making them law, or veto them.

LA PRENSA REPRINTS ARIAS QUOTE ON NORIEGA

PA281549 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 84 p 11 A

[Excerpts] Note from the editor:

Since unidentified spokesmen of the Authentic Panamenist Party have insistently questioned the veracity of a quote of a recent speech by Dr Arnulfo Airias by the daily LA PRENSA, we are publishing a literal transcript of the entire speech, reproduced from a tape-recording in our files. The speech follows:

You know perfectly well that in this small world we are nothing but puppets, though with a certain amount of life, and this depends to a large extent on the intelligence that we have inherited from our parents, grandparents, and ancestors. I am here not only because I want to be here; I am a tool of bigger forces. These forces are also in you, who have told me: Be president. And so it will be.

We want a radical change, a radical change that should begin with the Presidency and end with the most shameless individual in the Republic.

A Law 20 that deals with the police is going around. This law must be completely changed. I am sure that Mr Noriega will take steps before he gets mixed up in financial affairs and has to go to jail ... (applause interrupts the rest of the sentence).

We are being serious. This is not cheap politics. This is a matter of serious struggling with the difficulties of our Republic. We want a rich middle class, not an ever richer upper class. We want to give to the people who are now poor the possibility of joining the middle class so they can educate their children, produce good men, and establish peace and calm in our country.

EL SALVADOR

NORTHERN PROVINCES BLACKED OUT BY LEFTISTS

PA310100 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Several provinces in northern El Salvador have been without electricity since 2100 Saturday after the leftists blow up several towers and secondary high-tension power lines at approximately km 30 on the main northern highway, the military authorities have reported. All of Chalatenango Department and at least five towns north of San Salvador have been without power for 2 consecutive days.

The towns of Jiquilisco, San Francisco Javier, San Agustin, Tierra Blanca, and the (Monte de Oro) sector have been without electricity since early this morning. Reports from military sources state that leftists carried out attacks against power lines in this area of southern Usulutan Department. According to the reports, it is not known exactly where the FMLN guerrillas destroyed the power lines.

Farabundo Marti Report

PA301846 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The people's militias have carried out sabotage activities near Las Canas, in San Vicente Department. We knocked down an electric power pylon, leaving Tecoluca and part of San Vicente dark.

This sabotage is directed at preventing the regime's economy from unleashing the entire destructive force of the weapons sent by Ronald Reagan to Magana, D'Aubuisson, and Vides Casanova.

Several days before, on 21 January, our people's militias knocked down another electric power pylon near Los Huatales, San Vicente Department.

SHULTZ VISIT, 'HUMAN RIGHTS COMEDY' SCORED

PA310327 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the midst of a battle scene, George Shultz is coming to El Salvador with his human rights comedy. George Shultz' visit to our country tomorrow, Tuesday, was preceded by the announcement in Washington that Ronald Reagan has declared himself a candidate for reelection.

No one believes the human rights comedy that George Shultz is coming to play. Shultz is coming to warn his criminal proteges that Reagan is beginning his political campaign and does not want to present a more discredited image before his people and the world.

Reagan, Shultz, and the other Yankee warmongers may also be viewing the style of the election campaign of the Salvadoran political parties with some disgust. The imperialist emissary is coming to try and get them to agree not to continue detracting from the image of false democracy that the Gringo government wants to promote for [President Alvaro] Magana's dictatorship.

Here and in the United States the election campaign candidates make the criminal attempt to present themselves in another light before the people. Reagan may try to do this with his people, but in El Salvador the candidates can no longer improve their image, even if 10 or 15 Shultzes come to try and get them to agree.

The manipulation of our national sovereignty is of no concern to the candidates. Any Yankee emissary who comes does so to scold them and impose viewpoints and even impose favorite candidates. Duarte [Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democratic Party presidential candidate], who looks with distrust on Chachi [Francisco Jose] Guerrero [National Reconciliation Party presidential candidate] and Roberto D'Aubuisson [National Republican Alliance presidential candidate] is, in spite of his defiance, nothing more than a furious little dog from the same house as the Yankees.

All of them want to obtain the support of the Gringos. All are prepared to permit the intervention of the Gringo army in El Salvador. All want arms and advisers to continue to arrive. Our people have them well identified. The aggressive hand of U.S. imperialism is continuing to deepen the violation of our national sovereignty.

FMLN'S SAMAYOA SPEAKS AT PARIS CONFERENCE

PA300435 Paris AFP in English 0346 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, Jan 30 (AFP) -- The "army of dictatorship" in El Salvador has been defeated and the United States will have to send in more and more American troops, Salvador Samayoa, a leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), said here Sunday.

The "government Army has lost a third of its troops, 10,000 men, and 30 percent of its national territory is under the political and military control of the FMLN," Mr Samayoa told a conference on human rights in El Salvador.

The entire eastern part of the country was progressively falling into the hands of the liberation front, he said.

The conference, attended by 200 U.S. and European legal experts, decided to set up a human rights commission on the El Salvador conflict.

GUATEMALA

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES COUP ATTEMPT OCCURRED

PA310350 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 28 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Colonel Francisco Edgar Djalma Dominguez, Army chief of public relations, has denied there was a generals' plot against General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores' government. The officer said: "First of all, I would like to make clear that this cannot be described as an attempted coup d'etat. It could probably be described as 'over coffee or cognac' talks. Otherwise, it would have been something tangible; but as received from abroad, the news is intangible.

Regarding the rumor that a gunman was hired in Miami to assassinate Gen Mejia Victores, the public relations chief said that this is based entirely on groundless rumors. He said: I once said that to carry out a coup d'etat you need bayonets, but the bayonets are behind Gen Mejia Victores. The Army supports him; we are a professional Army, and in the Army there is no place for bribery.

Regarding General Mario Lopez Fuentes' arrest, he said: "I just spoke to the general over the telephone. He is here in Guatemala and is continuing to fulfill his duties as a diplomat. If anyone doubts this, he can he reached at his home. A correspondent who is present here was a witness to that telephone conversation. I talked with him at the Government Palace, and I even accompanied him when he left it."

Regarding the rumor that Leonel Sisniega Otero was the leader of the aborted coup d'etat, the officer said: "Sisniega Otero is constantly being linked to rumors of coups d'etat." Regarding Sisniega Otero and Lopez Fuentes being leaders of the alleged coup d'etat, he said: "They are friends, but speculation about them being coup leaders is only rumor."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. SPARE HELICOPTER PARTS

PA310105 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has announced that the United States will sell Guatemala spare helicopter parts in the amount of 2 million quetzales.

This statement was made shortly after the Guatemalan official met with Frederic Chapin, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

When asked if this means more military aid from the United States, the foreign minister said he does not report on every aspect of the relations between the two countries. At times this information has to be provided by the chief of state or the Army General Staff.

The Guatemalan foreign minister added that the arrangements for the arrival in the country of the spare parts requrested by the Army are no longer in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. He admitted that the purchase is a fact, and said this shows the good relations that exist today between Guatemala and the northern country.

As is known, over the past few years the United States did not sell spare helicopter parts to Guatemala, and on several occasions the U.S. Congress opposed the sale, although President Ronald Reagan always wanted to do it.

During the Jimmy Carter government the sale of spare helicopter parts was stopped under the pretext that General Romeo Lucas' government was violating human rights.

It is known that the Israeli Government has sold military equipment to Guatemala. Military spokesmen have reported that in the past few months the Israeli Government has sold a large amount of rifles to be used for training troops.

The shipment of the weapons was temporarily confiscated in the United States. After negotiations, the shipment arrived in our country. The spare helicopter parts are expected soon.

FAR CLAIMS ARMY CASUALTIES IN PETEN DEPARTMENT

PA310412 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Jan 84 p 15

[Text] In a bulletin released yesterday, the clandestine group Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, stated that it inflicted casualties on three Army companies when they entered a mine field in El Quetzal cooperative, La Libertad, Peten Department, while searching the area on 19 January at 1700. The bulletin added that yesterday (Wednesday) at km 105 on the El Naranjo-La Libertad Road, Peten Department, members of the "Lucio Ramirez" front stopped traffic and held a meeting with the people to explain the reasons for their struggle.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL CITED ON AMBUSH OF MISKITOS IN HONDURAS

PA281944 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Miskitos who have escaped from Honduras have repeatedly reported that they were ambushed by counterrevolutionary forces while trying to return to Nicaragua, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez asserted today. Commander Ramirez, who is the Nicaraguan Government Junta's minister delegate in Special Zone 1, in northern Zelaya, on the Atlantic coast, has said that in this regard, we think [Nobel Peace Prize winner] Adolfo Perez Esquivel's position denouncing the slaughter of 200 Miskitos on 6 January is correct because we know that this is not a new tactic.

According to Commander Ramirez, those Nicaraguan Miskitos who have escaped from Honduras have repeatedly said that Steadman Fagoth, the leader of MISURA [Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas] had ambushed them and had even killed those who were less fortunate in their flight.

We know that the Miskitos' situation in the Honduran camps is not encouraging. Dozens of children have died for lack of medical attention, and the only thing that explains why they have not returned to Nicaragua is the huge repression to which they are subject, Ramirez told representatives of the national and international press. He added that, in spite of this, the fact that many of them are returning to the country constitutes a success, because it signals the reunification of the family and is palpable evidence that we Sandinists are keeping our promises.

39 PEASANTS ESCAPE FROM HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA300426 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Dipilto, Segovia -- A group of 39 peasants from Segovia, who were among the 90 kidnapped last Tuesday, have managed to escape from a counterrevolutionary camp in Honduran territory. The peasants preferred to risk their lives rather than take up arms against their own people.

CDN DOCUMENT DETAILS ELECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

PA290452 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] This is a summary of the document from the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], in which it establishes the essential conditions to hold elections in January 1985.

This document has not been answered by the FSLN or commented on by any of its communications media. We believe that its contents are essential for the democratization of Nicaragua.

A STEP TOWARD DEMOCRATIZATION: FREE ELECTIONS

The requirements listed herein must be fulfilled for the elections to be reasonably free. Otherwise, the process will be distorted, unjust, and fraudulent; that is, it will be false.

1. SEPARATION OF STATE AND PARTY. The Army, the militias, the police, the SSTV [Sandinist Television Service], and others must actually be part of the state and not of the FSLN. The CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], ATC [Farm Workers Association], AMNLAE [Luisa Amada Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women], ANDEAN [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers], 19 July Sandinist Youth, and others must not be branches of the FSLN financed by the state.

2. ABROGATION OF LAWS THAT VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS. The code that restricts freedom of expression in the press, radio, and television must be abrogated. The laws that violate private ownership (the 6-month law, the decapitalization law, and so forth) and others must be abolished.

3. SUSPENSION OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY. Suspension of the state of emergency so there will be freedom of expression, information, and movement.

4. AMNESTY LAW. A general amnesty law that will permit the participation of ALL NICARAGUAN CITIZENS IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS.

5. RESPECT FOR FREEDOM OF WORSHIP. For priests, pastors, and the faithful to have freedom to perform their religious ceremonies.

6. UNION FREEDOM. To permit the workers the full exercise of their rights, including the right to strike and to organize.

7. AUTONOMY OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH. For the judicial branch to have true independence from the government party and from the legislative and executive branches.

8. PROTECTIVE LAW WITH RECOURSE TO UNCONSTITUTIONALITY. Recognition of the Fundamental Statutes, and the Rights and Guarantees Statutes, as the Supreme Law until a new constitution is enacted, so that these will not be changed at the whim of the government.

9. NATIONAL DIALOGUE TO HOLD ELECTIONS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CONTADORA GROUP OR THE OAS. That all political parties and movements, including those in rebellion, should negotiate on the elections. These negotiations should include:

1. The date for the elections in January 1985 be set.

2. A guarantee that the proposed constitution will be Western and democratic, which can be achieved through a fundamental law that will call for holding elections. The law must require that the following elements be part of the new constitution:

a. The state be republican, democratic, and representative.

b. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches be independent.

c. Elections be held every 5 years, and the vote be universal, direct, and secret.

d. Full enforcement of human rights.

e. Full municipal autonomy.

f. The Armed Forces (Army, Air Force, police, and others) will not participate in politics and will be subordinate to the civilian authorities.

g. Separation of Army and police.

h. Protection for government employees through the enactment of a civil service law.

i. Express prohibition of reelection of the president of the republic.

3. Deadlines for the enactment of a new constitution and the election of national and municipal authorities.

4. The national constituent assembly appoint a pluralist provisional government junta.

5. Establish the rules that the electoral law must contain which should be enacted exclusively for the election of representatives to the constituent assembly. These must include:

a. That the vote is personal, nontransferable, equal, direct, and secret.

b. Minimum age to vote (18) and to be elected (25).

c. The right of political parties to form coalitions.

d. Composition and responsibilities of the electoral bodies.

e. Cantonal divisions.

f. Dates to register and how to compose the electoral register.

g. Equality for all parties to advertise in the state's media.

h. Establishment of an electoral police under the control of the electoral directorates.

i. Provide voting places where ballots can be cast secretly.

j. Control of the voters with the use of special ink.

k. Rules for the counting of the votes.

l. Punishment for crimes against electoral freedom.

IF THIS IS NOT ESTABLISHED, YOU MIGHT AS WELL NOT RUN, BECAUSE YOU HAVE ALREADY LOST.

COSEP PRESIDENT ON ELECTIONS, AMNESTY, EDUCATION

PA290031 Panama City Circuito PRC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Interview with Enrique Bolanos, president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, by an unidentified RPC Television reporter "in Panama"; date not given, in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Bolanos] ...has said it. The elections will not be held to risk power, but to consolidate power, what they call the power of the people. That much is correct, but they say the power of the people is in the hands of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, that is, the power of the National Directorate.

[Reporter] Mr Bolanos, in view of the situation that you describe, what do you believe should be done to democratize Nicaragua?

[Bolanos] We are very pleased that political and economic pressure, and even military pressure, have obliged the Sandinists to make at least an effort to hold elections. If the pressure continues and the pressure that we exert at home with our demands that only the Nicaraguan people can understand continues -- there is a whole range of demands that we have made, a number of conditions that must be fulfilled in order to hold free elections -- I believe that if political, economic, and other international pressures continue, the Sandinists will be forced to hold truly free elections. We ask the democratic countries to contribute and to continue exerting that pressure to force the Sandinists to hold free elections. If they are truly free, you can be certain that the Sandinists will lose them overwhelmingly.

[Reporter] Should we see the present Nicaraguan problem as a need to hold elections, or see it in the framework of the insistent Cuban intervention in Nicaragua?

[Bolanos] Unquestionably there is great Cuban and Soviet interference in Nicaragua. This interference is mostly ideological, a Marxist-Leninist ideology that the FSLN leaders support and no longer hide. Marxist-Leninist principles do not provide for giving up power merely by holding elections. We have never seen a case where Marxism-Leninism, communism, has given up power through elections. We have seen the reverse, where power is turned over to communism -- even within a dictatorial framework, but one with a Western concept, where power can be turned over. But we have never seen the opposite.

However, in the case of Central America and the specific case of Nicaragua, I believe that Nicaragua's economic conditions are so grave that if the pressure from the democratic countries continues -- the political and economic pressures -- they will be forced to hold completely free elections; otherwise, blood will continue to flow in Nicaragua because there are thousands more Nicaraguans who will leave the country to take up arms if the democratic civic path is closed.

They have issued an amnesty decree for the Miskito Indians, but the lack of credibility, rather than making some 1,000 Miskitos who are in Honduras -- where there are many more -- return to Nicaragua, an additional 1,000 Miskitos actually left Nicaragua accompanied by Monsignor Schlaeffer after the decree was issued. This shows the Sandinists' complete lack of credibility. Rather than accept amnesty, the Miskitos fled. Although we are pleased that an amnesty was issued for the Miskito Indians, and we have not criticized the decree, I am going to do so now. It is discriminatory because it is only for the Miskitos.

Two weeks ago I was visited by a priest from Masaya who wanted to know what he could do to obtain the freedom of a Monimbo Indian who had committed the same type of crime.

However, he is a Monimbo Indian rather than a Miskito, and was therefore not covered. The decree is discriminatory. It is welcome for the Miskitos because they deserve it, but it does not include others. This decree would seem to have been made by a country like South Africa. Nevertheless, it is not criticized, in spite of being racist and discriminatory.

[Reporter] Mr Bolanos, in view of the lack of credibility of the Nicaraguan Government, what is your view of the future?

[Bolanos] It is difficult. We are working on it. You hear me speak fairly freely here in Panama, and you may ask yourself how it is possible that the president of COSEP could come to Panama and speak so freely. I have some fear because someone who previously held my post died in the hands of the state security apparatus under very suspicious circumstances while he was unarmed. Another group of businessmen, presidents of the various chambers who signed a letter in October 1981 that was sent to the government criticizing it, were imprisoned for 7 months, although they fortunately served only 4 months. I was also in jail for several days for other reasons, and I have been jailed before. We understand that the danger exists. However, we feel that it is our patriotic duty to have courage and to explain the truth to the world. We feel we have some protection because the eyes of the world are on Nicaragua. The Contadora Group is working, trying to find a peaceful solution.

If I suffer reprisals after I return to Nicaragua for what I am saying now, the castle of playing cards that they are constructing regarding freedom will crumble. If nothing happens to me, I have the opportunity to refute their arguments and to tell the world the truth, to find the pressure that will force them to establish equal opportunities for the different parties to compete in truly free elections.

[Reporter] There has been talk about indoctrination and curtailment of freedom in your country. Does this exist in your elementary and secondary schools? What is the true situation?

[Bolanos] Definitely. If you purchase a book on biology in Nicaragua -- too bad I did not bring one with me -- the first chapter is on Marxist dialectics. We have a program of middle education under the direction of the Education Ministry. Four weeks ago it held a business education course for persons managing state enterprises. The first 72-hours of the course were on Marxist dialectics. The following 108 hours were on Marxist-Leninist economy. As you can see, there is indoctrination in elementary, secondary, and higher education. They are now clearly admitting this.

Read BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO, watch television, or listen to the radio. There is Marxism-Leninism all day, every day.

[Reporter] What is the situation of persons who are promoting democracy in Nicaragua at the present time?

[Bolanos] They are in a very disadvantageous situation. We have three groups. One is composed of democratic workers. Some are in jail. They are seeking supporters to join their democratic labor centrals. They are suffering reprisals, having problems, are being forbidden to continue, but they are continuing the struggle.

The second group is composed of politicians. There are several political parties, such as the Social Christian, the Social Democratic, the Conservative, the Constitutionalist Liberal, and others, that are struggling...[end in progress]

'SANDINIST CREED' PUBLISHED IN EL NUEVO DIARIO

WA301500 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jan 84 p 2

["Sandinist Creed" by Dionisio Herrera y Canales]

[Text] "All foreign intervention in our affairs brings only the loss of peace and the wrath of the people." (A.C. Sandino)

I believe in Sandino, Father of Our Popular Anti-Imperialist Revolution, who was born of a proletarian peasant mother, descending from the lineage of Diriangen, Estrada, Castro, and Zeledon. He was a proletarian with class consciousness, self-taught, a patriot and a nationalist, an anti-imperialist and an internationalist querrilla fighter like the biblical David he slew Goliath.

I believe in Sandino, the organizer of the EDSN, composed of workers and peasants. He fought in the mountains and valleys, cities and towns, against traitors and turncoats, and against the legions of the Gringo empire, defending our native soil, our sovereignty, and our national dignity.

He was betrayed and murdered by a Judas, the stepson of Uncle Sam, who gave him in payment, years of military dictatorship and capital in dollars. The murderers and profaners of his corpse were amnestied by an accomplice liberal-conservative congress.

I believe in Carlos Fonseca, his dearly beloved son, who inherited his ideals and his tactics for guerrilla warfare, who was the founder of the FSLN, our politico-military vanguard, and who on the fatherland's altar is beside his revolutionary father whose ideology he enriched with new revolutionary philosophical doctrines of proletarian substance which he handed down to his closest brothers-in-arms.

I believe in the Popular Sandinist Revolution and in the wise politico-military leadership of our FSLN Directorate, which works in and on behalf of the well-being of the Nicaraguan popular masses, who were previously exploited and alienated, and which struggles for peace in Central America.

I believe in the doctrines and struggles of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Che, the great teachers and guides of the working class, which is the productive force and true driving force of the class struggle which will bury forever the dehumanized, anti-Christian, exploiting class.

I believe in the building of the Marxist-Leninist socialist society. I believe in the immortality of and respect for our heroes and martyrs. I believe in the people's power in the hands of workers and peasants, and its existence until the end of time. Amen.

1984: Fifty years later...Sandino Lives!

Ruben Dario University District

PSC COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR FREE, HONEST ELECTIONS

PA260630 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2054 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, 24 Jan (DPA) -- The most influential Nicaraguan party ooposing the Sandinist government has demanded that the elections called for 1985 be "free and honest," and has advocated that the law that establishes the state of emergency be repealed. The Social Christian Party, PSC, whose National Directorate held a meeting over the weekend, today issued the following communique:

"1. We reiterate that the convocation of democratic elections in Nicaragua, in addition to being an historical pledge to the Nicaraguan people, is the best initiative for achieving national and regional peace.

"2. So far, the FSLN's initiatives have been measures carried out for tactical and propaganda purposes.

"3. The PSC requires elections in which all principles are respected, particularly in terms of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' and other international agreements.

"4. It is necessary that all political parties have free contact with the Armed Forces, so that the Armed Forces' right to recognize different ideologies without discrimination may be restored.

"5. The PSC believes that a reliable citizens' registry is necessary for free and honest elections; this is required to overcome the tricks used by Somozism and other dictatorships.

"6. Before it will participate in the elections, the PSC demands an end to the confusion that exists between the state-party and its adjuncts and to state subsidies to the FSLN and its related organizations: the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement; the Sandinist Workers Central, CST; the Farm Workers Organization, ATC; the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, AMNLAE; the Sandinist Television System; the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, ASTC; the Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS; etc.

"7. If the political parties are to participate effectively in an election, it is a sine qua non that the state of emergency law be repealed and that freedom of expression be restored; the political parties should also have access to the social communication media (press, radio, and television); and the unrestricted freedom to organize and mobilize politically.

"8. The PSC believes it is necessary for the judicial branch's independence to be guaranteed and for the cases of Nicaraguans who participated in the struggle against Somozism and who did not commit crimes against the people to be reviewed; these citizens cannot now participate (because they are either in jail or in exile) in the efforts to secure a national reconciliation.

"9. The elections must not be carried out to legitimize the power of a single group or party, or to gain international sympathy and thus to obtain funds; they must grant the people their right to choose their own leaders through a universal, free, direct, legal, equal, and secret vote."

The final part of the PSC communique calls upon the FSLN to participate in a debate, via an uncensored televised program, with the intention of discussing these topics, and to let the people be the judge.

REAGAN'S REELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT NOTED

FL301328 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1206 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced in a brief televised statement that he will run for reelection to another presidential term in order to conclude the work that has been begun, according to his own words.

Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the candidates for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, said after Ronald Reagan's announcement that he will be a candidate again, that Reagan is not as strong as before. Mondale accused Reagan of having accumulated the largest budget deficit in the history of the United States, and of being a president who is against arms control. Mondale pointed out that Reagan is behaving like a child in a candy store when it comes to weapons, which is endangering world peace and security.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO DENIES PLOT ACCUSATIONS

FL302040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba's exiting ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Muino, has said that the Cuban Government has not sent soldiers to Central America, and this has been proven by the fact that the United States has not used this in its propaganda against Cuba.

He indicated, however, that Cuba is ready to resume relations with the United States, but he added that this will be achieved when there is mutual respect, and that talks could be initiated if the United States would respect Cuba's form of government.

The diplomat, on the eve of completing his mission, and shortly before leaving Mexico categorically stated that Cuba does not export its revolution to any country in the world. Lopez Muino pointed out that revolutions are carried out by the peoples themselves and are never exported. It is true, however, that some countries influence others. That is why many countries have initiated liberation movements, he stressed.

He called the article published in a Mexico City newspaper on the alleged conspiracy among Cuba, the Soviet Union, and some political parties in Mexico to assassinate a U.S. presidential candidate a trick. He added that presidential aspirant Mr Lyndon H. Larouche surely made up the story to gain publicity and influence in the United States. The Cuban diplomat said that neither Cuba nor the USSR intends to assassinate U.S. politicians.

SELA'S ALEGRETT TO HOLD TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

FL302027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett was received today by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The visit by Alegrett and those accompanying him is part of the tour they are conducting of SELA member countries to exchange views on the future development of cooperation among them. During their stay in Havana, the SELA officials will hold talks with high officials of the Cuban Government.

Since the creation of SELA, Cuba has participated in several action committees, such as the one in support of Nicaragua's reconstruction and the one on seas and fresh water. Cuba is also a member of the Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America.

AGUIRRE DEPARTS HUNGARY AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

FL310228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Severo Aguirre, president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, today completed an official 5-day visit to Hungary, which he made at the invitation of the Hungarian National Peace Council. During his visit Aguirre met with Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and was received by the chairman of the Patriotic People's Front, Imre Pozsgai, and the vice president of the National Assembly, Janos Peter. Shortly before his departure Aguirre was decorated with the Peace Medal for his outstanding contributions in the struggle for peace and progress.

1984 COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL310042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Bulgaria and Cuba have signed a commercial agreement for 1984 totaling more than 300 million [Cuban] pesos. Cuba will receive from the sister country machinery and equipment, rolled steel, food products, and fertilizers, and will export sugar, nickel, citrus fruits, beverages, and other articles.

SECOND SPARE PARTS RECOVERY FORUM BEGINS 30 JAN

FL301916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The second forum on the manufacture and recovery of spare parts will begin today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana and last 3 days. More than 600 delegates from the fourteen provinces and the special Isle of Youth Municipality will participate.

Of the 600 forum participants, 350 are guests -- Cubans and foreigners -- and all will hear and debate close to 100 reports on subjects which were selected from the more than 2,750 submitted. The delegates will form committees on the manufacture and recovery of spare parts, forging, technical and heat treatment, and other metallurgy relating to questions on positive dye molds and tools. The debate will also include the technology and design of industrial and common spare parts.

The manufacture and recovery of spare parts activity has grown throughout the country, stimulated by the sixth and eighth party plenum agreements. In the past 2 years the economic contribution for this concept has surpassed $600 million.

This second forum emphasizes 2,756 projects presented by the provinces and MINIAR. Moreover, 20 percent pertain to the Technical Youth Brigades and more than a thousand to the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'HARASSMENT' OF NICARAGUA

PA310039 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has been constantly harassing the new Nicaragua for more than 4 years. With the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in July 1979, Washington began maneuvers aimed at destroying the revolutionary government of that Central American nation, and to this end it has used all its resources. The White House has invested millions of dollars in this endeavor. However, instead of weakening the revolution, each aggressive U.S. action has served to strengthen and consolidate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

There is no doubt that 4 years of constant harassment have resulted in hundreds of dead in Nicaragua and have made the economy suffer great losses. This the price that people must pay for liberation from neocolonial and imperialist exploitation. With there heroic struggle for independence, the Nicaraguans are examples for the rest of the peoples of our America.

For the Nicaraguan people, the past 4 years have been a continual struggle against their enemies, both inside and outside the country, who are encouraged, stimulated, and financed by the United States. All the forces in Sandino's fatherland have been on the alert to confront the economic and military attacks as well as the political blackmail of the United States and its allies.

Military actions -- attacks by the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduras and Costa Rica -- have compelled the Sandinist revolution to mobilize a large number of men to the threatened border regions. Comprised for the most part of young persons, the Sandinist People's Army and militia battalions have dealt serious blows to the U.S.-supported bands of Somozist mercenaries. The toll of enemy casualties is high: More than 1,000 counterrevolutionaries have died in the past 4 years while a similar number have been wounded or captures.

The Honduran Army has recently become increasingly involved in actions against Nicaragua. Today it is not surprising to find entire battalions of Honduran soldiers collaborating closely with the anti-Sandinist groups. Moreover, the Honduran Army not only has its soldiers at the disposal of the Somizist mercenaries, but on U.S. orders it also provides them with war material. Honduran warplanes and helicopters attack and overfly Nicaraguan territory during espionage missions, and the Honduran Army High Command has given the counterrevolutionaries large quantities of communications and defense equipment.

Notwithstanding all these resources, the enemies of the Sandinist revolution have not been able to break the resistance of the Nicaraguan people. The anti-Sandinist groups have not been able to seize even a small part of Nicaraguan territory. The demoralization and inability of these groups to achieve the military objectives imposed by the United States have compelled the CIA and the U.S. Pentagon to pressure the leaders of the counterrevolutionary groups, in order to justify the financial aid they receive with concrete actions. Nevertheless, not even this has brought the United States satisfactory results.

Finally, Washington has resorted to CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, with the intention of involving Guatemala and Honduras in a direct invasion of Nicaragua, and of stopping the Salvadoran guerrilla movement.

U.S. imperialism will not have its way this time, either. History has shown that there is no force -- regardless of how powerful it may be -- capable of bending the will of peoples determined to defend their liberty and independence to the end.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SPEAKS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

FL271327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has stated that the main threat to peace in Central America is the stubborn policy of the current U.S. Administration. He noted that U.S. leaders do not want to find political solutions to the problems of the area. They are constantly attacking the efforts of the Contadora Group and are staining the region with blood, he added.

Ortega spoke on the "Face the People" radio and television program and said that Washington's response to the accords reached by the Contadora Group is the announcement of the installation of a new military base in Honduras.

Scores U.S.

PA271842 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has charged in Managua that the United States is trying to create conditions allowing it to claim that the elections announced in that Central American country will be a fraud.

The Sandinist leader said that the objective of this maneuver is to justify increasingly more aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Daniel Ortega said in this regard that suitable conditions for a continuation of the country's institutionalization process depend on Washington's attitude toward elections in Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega said that the United States is insisting on solving Central American problems militarily. The so-called Kissinger commission for the region supported this opinion. Commander Ortega recalled that every time a Central American country manages to take some important steps toward solving the crisis, the United States sponsors a military reaction.

Commander Ortega's statements were broadcast on the "Face the People" television program.

NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY LEADERS CITED

PA291722 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leaders who predicted that the Sandinist government would be overthrown no later than December 1983 have now admitted in their Tegucigalpa hideout that their struggle will be long and difficult. We tried to seize a zone in Nicaragua and declare it liberated, but the Sandinists foiled our purposes, Edgar Chamorro, president of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is based in Honduras, commented bitterly.

Chamorro admitted that the Sandinists have a great capacity to recruit, arm, and transfer people from place to place. In addition, he said, they have sufficient weapons to repel the counterrevolutionaries. Chamorro and the other counterrevolutionary leaders, Adolfo Calero and Enrique Bermudez, told this to an AP correspondent in a closely guarded two-story house in Tegucigalpa.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SEEK REFUGE IN COSTA RICA

FL301914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A cable from AFP states that Commander Eden Pastora, military head, Counterrevolutionary Democratic Alliance [Contrarevolucionaria Aliancia Democratica], announced that 3,000 of his soldiers will place themselves under the protection of authorities in Costa Rica, where they will seek refuge due to lack of food and arms.

According to the information, a first contingent of 200 persons who were unable to continue resisting, which included some women and 14 wounded, crossed the San Juan River on Saturday to seek refuge in Costa Rica, as stated in a telephone report by a special envoy of AFP.

76 NICARAGUAN PEASANTS REPORTED KIDNAPPED

FL280220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the number of Nicaraguan peasants kidnapped and taken to Honduras in the past few days has risen to 76.

A new protest note to the Honduran Government states that last Tuesday six workers were kidnapped from El Zapote farm, located 16 km from the town of Wiwili, on the border of the frontier Departments of Nueva Segovia and Jinotega.

That same day, another counterrevolutionary group captured 30 peasants near the border post of Las Manos, in Nueva Segovia. A similar number of peasants were taken into Honduras by force on the 16th of this month.

In denouncing this new act, Nicaragua reiterated its most urgent appeal to the Honduran authorities that they not continue to permit the use of Honduran territory for such acts.

30 Reportedly Escape

PA292355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Approximately 30 Nicaraguan peasants who were kidnapped and taken to Honduras this week managed to escape and return to their country. However, five of them were killed by the explosion of antipersonnel mines installed by former Somozist guardsmen, it was reported in Managua.

Thus far 100 peasants, mostly coffee workers, have been kidnapped and taken to Honduras with the intent of sowing terror and hindering the production of the country's main export product.

FAO-NICARAGUA AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PA280035 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The FAO will offer additional support to Nicaragua's agrarian reform process on the basis of two agreements that have been signed in Managua.

The first agreement, valued at $1.4 million, will enable Nicaragua to train agricultural cooperative members and to obtain agricultural transportation equipment. The second agreement involves the implementation of a 3-month technical cooperation program in cartography, the assessment of agricultural resources, and the determination of land potential for development projects.

COSTA RICAN GROUP ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS

PA281513 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Committee of Artists and Intellectuals [Comite Costarricense de Artistas e Intelectuales] has accused U.S. Ambassador in San Jose Curtin Winsor of increasingly interfering in Costa Rica's domestic affairs. In a lengthy communique, the organization describes as insolent, the ambassador's recent statement to the press urging the Costa Rican Government to engage in a more programmatic administration. In one of his regular appearances, Winsor commented that the ruling National Liberation Party should sell several of the industries currently managed by the state.

U.S. SINCERITY QUESTIONED IN DEATH SQUAD INQUIRY

PA301801 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Although the U.S. State Department knows the names of Salvadorans who live in the United States and who are linked to the death squads, it has levied no charges against them due to lack of sufficient proof.

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, is reportedly examining possible links between those residents and the Salvadoran terrorist groups, but it has stated that the investigations have not yet proven fruitful.

News dispatches report that the White House presented the FBI with a list of 28 wealthy Salvadorans who are living in Miami, reportedly so that charges could be brought against them, but it omitted such important data as their addresses, passport numbers, or other means of identification.

Meanwhile, in El Salvador, extreme right-wing groups that are financed from abroad have continued their terrorist campaign in the country. Radio Venceremos reported that five members of a Salvadoran family were abducted and subsequently murdered by paramilitary groups near El Paisnal, in San Salvador Department. The bodies of Humberto Bueso, Maria Ovidio de Bueso, and their 3 children, aged 19, 16, and 14, were found with indications that they had been tortured. Local residents accused Ismael Penate of directing the terrorist group that carried out the action.

TWO SALVADORANS REPORTEDLY FLEE DEATH SQUADS

PA280032 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Two Salvadorans who entered the United States illegally told the press that they were forced to flee El Salvador because of repeated threats to their lives from death squads. They noted that more than 1 million Salvadorans have been forced out of El Salvador in the last few years by repression and death threats from paramilitary groups that operate in coordination with government circles.

U.S. ENVOY ON NEED FOR MORE AID TO EL SALVADOR

PA271350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] It has been reported in San Salvador that the widow of U.S. citizen Karol Ichil said that the death of her husband last August, when he was fighting for the Salvadoran guerrilla groups, shows the world a viewpoint which is quite different from that of President Ronald Reagan regarding the conflict in that Central American country.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, meanwhile, has asserted that the regime's Army requires further military assistance to face what he terms difficult battles against the guerrilla groups. This was Pickering's reply to a request that he contact the regime to achieve the release of 150 officers arrested in November. The officers refused to fight the guerrilla groups and rebelled against the corruption in the Salvadoran Army's top echelons.

FMLN ATTACKS; ARMY CASUALTIES IN EL SALVADOR

PA270447 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] FMLN forces have attacked a railroad bridge over the Lempa River for the sixth time in 15 days; the bridge is located 90 km east of San Salvador. The regime's artillery and Air Force bombed both banks of the river, but no results of the repressive operation have yet been reported.

According to the rebel station Radio Venceremos, so far this year the revolutionaries have inflicted 664 casualities, on the Salvadoran Army. In addition, more than 100 soldiers were taken prisoner and some 500 weapons were recovered, including mortars, cannon, and heavy machine guns.

Increase in Army Casualties

FL271325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Jan 84

[All figures as heard]

[Excerpt] Rebel forces have inflicted more than 30 casualties on the Salvadoran Army during an attack on a garrison in Guarnecia, Santa Ana Department. According to the same source, 15 soldiers were killed and 16 were wounded during the fighting. This means that the Army casualties have increased to 664 in the past 24 days.

Intense Guerrilla Activity

PA281435 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The FMLN has dealt harsh blows on the regime's Army in Santa Ana Department, where in the last 15 days they have occupied the localities of (Los Caraos), La Campana, Las Mercedes, Los Morales, (Lontana), (Copico), and [name indistinct].

In a report on the guerrilla forces' intense activities, Radio Farabundo Marti stressed the propaganda actions carried out in the localities of Cojutepeque, Jutiapa, and (Manastepeque) canton, in Cabanas Department. According to the rebel station, the Salvadoran regime's Air Force indiscriminately bombed the towns of San Antonio, (Las Tortugas), and Guadalupe, in Cabanas Department. The number of casualties is not yet known.

According to other reports, U.S. citizen Linda Cancel, 23, was killed by shots fired by a military patrol in the locality of (Coroco), where she was in transit from Honduras to Guatemala.

Meanwhile, the unions of Salvadoran private and public enterprises have demanded the release of 14 labor leaders who last 19 January were detained by police while participating in a congress of the federation that groups them.

Attacks in Usulutan

PA292222 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have staged simultaneous attacks on the military posts of Santiago de Maria and Ozatlan in Usulutan Department, where the Army has launched an unsuccessful counterinsurgency operation. Also, Salvadoran Air Force A-37 Dragonflies indiscriminately bombed densely populated regions of Carolina in San Miguel. The Army also shelled that region, which has 10,000 inhabitants, with 81-mm mortars. There have not been any reports on the number of casualties.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has sent the Salvadoran Government a note demanding the immediate release of 14 labor leaders arrested over a week ago. Sweden also demanded respect for the labor and democratic rights of the Salvadoran people.

Meanwhile, guerrilla Commander Roberto Roca, member of the FMLN General Command, reiterated that the Army would have been wiped out had it not been for the increasing U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. The guerrilla leader charged that U.S. military advisers control the composition of the commands, orient the training of soldiers, and determine the strategy and tactics used in the counterinsurgency operations in that Central American country.

Leader on Army Casualty Totals

PA302219 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have sustained approximately 18,000 casualties during the FMLN's 3 years of operation, Shafick Jorge Handal, member of the FMLN's general command, has reported to rebel station Radio Venceremos.

Handal noted that that casualty count exceeds the total number of members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces in 1981. He added that in the past 3 years the FMLN has seized 5,700 weapons from the enemy, and established control over one-third of El Salvador.

There is much despair and many desertions among the regime's 35,000 current troops, he said, adding that between 75 and 100 soldiers of each of the 6 military brigades, and between 35 and 40 members of each strategic battalion, desert every week.

Shafick Jorge Handal recalled that when the special Atlacatl Battalion reached its second anniversary in October 1983, only two of the original soldiers remained among its ranks, while only 10 percent of the original Ramon Belloso Battalion members still remain.

U.S. REPORTEDLY LIFTS GUATEMALAN ARMS EMBARGO

PA301742 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. Government has authorized the sale of helicopter parts to the Guatemalan regime for a total of more than $2 million, thus lifting the arms embargo that was decreed in 1977 due to the systematic human rights violations that were taking place in Guatemala.

During the last few months, the U.S. Congress has repeatedly thwarted President Ronald Reagan's attempts to continue the sale of helicopter parts to Guatemala, but yesterday Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran told local and foreign newsmen that the sale is now authorized.

GUATEMALA CONSIDERS JOINING 'BIG PINE III'

FL271559 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Guatemala is contemplating the possibility of participating in the "Big Pine III" joint maneuvers, which the United States and Honduras plan to stage near the Salvadoran border this year. Colonel Edward (Halmil), spokesman for the Guatemalan Army, said that if his country's Armed Forces achieve full combat preparedness by the time these war games begin, they might participate in them.

The Pentagon is still keeping the starting date of the war game exercises a secret. These will be the continuation of games which have been underway in Central America since February of last year.

According to a report in the Central American media, 7 bodies were found in a secret cemetery near the Achiquate Bridge in the southern Department of Escuintla.

PARTIAL TEXT OF CARICOM SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

FL301714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1644 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 30 (CANA) -- Following is partial text of communique issued at the end of the January 27-28 Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers meeting in Guyana:

Speakers at the opening ceremony emphasised the fact that despite the stress and strains to which the movement had been subjected, the differences and difficulties experienced, there still remained an overriding commitment and will to come to grips with the fundamental problems which confront the region.

Incoming chairman, the Hon Lester Bird, in his address dealt with many of the problems which beset the Community and stated that while we quarrel with all bitterness, in the end we are truly committed to the integration movement and will return to the table of dialogue and celebrate in the spirit of our unique relationship which has marked us in the past and will mark us for all times as one people indivisible and whole.

All of us who profess a commitment to regional integration must be prepared to act in its realisation, to translate rhetoric into resolution, and words to action, he counselled the meeting.

An important part of Council's agenda included issues on intraregional trade, customs, and commercial matters, external trade and economic relations, legal and treaty matters, and administrative matters concerning the operation and functioning of the Secretariat.

Council reaffirmed the need to maintain and enhance Caricom trade in the immediate term and as a matter of principle, and practice the need to purchase from Caricom countries in preference to third countries.

Council endorsed the proposal of the finance ministers to establish a Regional Surveillance Committee (RSC) which should come into force by May 15, 1984.

Council expressed concern over the continued deterioration of intra-Caricom trade and decided to convene an extraordinary council [passage indistinct] to resolve outstanding problems. To this end, member governments are being urged to prepare proposals for expanding intraregional trade on an equitable basis for consideration at this extraordinary meeting of council.

Council mandated the Secratariat to convene a meeting of senior trade officials to examine the possibilities of expanding intraregional trade in those commodities dealt with by state-trading organisations public sector procurement exercise and including the possibilities for developing counter trade barter agreements in the region.

Council acknowledged the vital role which the CMCF (Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility) had played in the growth of intraregional trade and expressed the view that the operational suspension of this facility continued to have deleterious effects on intraregional trade. Council called on the standing committee of ministers responsible for finance to make every effort to have the fourth heads of governments decision in respect of the CMCF implemented and the facility made operational as soon as possible.

Central banks and monetary authorities in the region should be urged to conduct a detailed examination of monetary and financial cooperation in the region, and, in particular, the question of exchange rate managemnt and currency convertibility in Caricom for facilitating intraregional trade.

Council mandated the Secretariat to make arrangements which would facilitate adequate preparation for the meeting of the Caribbean group for cooperation and economic development, scheduled to take place in Washington 13 through 17 February next, including distributing any information connected with the Regional Payments Support Fund.

Council also approved the continued suspension by the less developed countries of Common Market treatment under the schedule of the Treaty of Chaguaramas in respect of domestic refrigerators, radio broadcasting receivers, television broadcast receivers, and motor cars for a further period of two years, from 1 May 1984 to 30 April 1986.

Under Article 56, which provides specifically for the promotion of development in the LDC's, Council agreed that treatment of paints and varnishes coming under this article would continue until such time as a decision is taken at its next meeting. Such treatment of paints and varnishes is due to expire on 31 July 1984. Council agreed that new conditions to be complied with by the more developed countries (MDC's) in the production of toilet tissue, hand towels, paper napkins, and facial tissue should not enter into force for a further 18 months.

Council also examined the question of the utilisation by the LDC's of sugar produced in the region in the manufacture of confectionery, jams, jellies, certain fruit, and fruit juices for intra-Caricom Common Market trade and agreed that such sugar-based products should continue to qualify for Common Market treatment under the present qualifying conditions until July 1985.

Council noted recent development in relation to the project for the joint procurement of grain and proposals by the Secretariat for the convening of a seminar for regional officials on the matter in late Feburary or early March and called on member states and regional shipping entities to participate in the seminar.

Council endorsed the establishment of a Caricom Export Development Council, whose membership would comprise the heads of export promotion agencies, representatives of ministries of trade of member states which have no national promotion units, a representative of the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States) Secretariat, and the head of the CAIC (Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce).

The Caricom Secretariat would be instrumental in the development of draft rules and procedures for the Council's operation and would convene the inaugural meeting of the Council. It is proposed that the Bahamas be included in all the activities of the export promotion section for 1984.

Council also supports the establishment of the Eastern Caribbean States Export Promotion Agency.

Council agreed to an early meeting of concerned regional institutions, member governments, and Suriname, by the Caricom Secretariat, to recommend a list of priority projects to be funded from the remaining resources of the Caribbean regional allocation under the fifth EDF [European Development Fund].

Council also agreed that a small ministerial team led by the Caribbean representative on the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) Ministerial Bureau meet with the commissioner for development to seek clarification of the volume of resources remaining to the Caribbean and secure a commitment from the commission that work will continue on the projects which have had to be referred, with the objective of ensuring their readiness for financing and implementation at the beginning of the sixth EDF (European Development Fund).

Violations Committee To Be Formed

FL301534 Bridgetown CANA in English 0112 GMT 29 Jan 84

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 29 (CANA) -- The Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) Council of Ministers, which concluded two days of discussions late last night in Guyana, agreed to the establishment of a committee to investigate breaches of the Community's rules of origin for goods and other trade violations, Barbados Trade Minister Bernard St John said today. The ministers also urged Guyana and Jamaica, which recently devalued their currencies, to "make a special effort" to buy more goods from hard-hit Caribbean trading partners, St John told a news conference.

But during what the Barbadian minister described as two days of very frank discussions, the Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) of the English-speaking grouping had to settle for a three-year period, rather than the requested five, to continue the maintenance of duties on some intraregional imports, St John said.

Some of the key decisions reached in Georgetown are to be further discussed during a special ministers of trade conference set for Trinidad and Tobago next March, St John said.

He told reporters there had been unanimous endorsement of the need for collaboration "among customs authorities for the purpose of detecting illegal traders" and establishment of "a regional surveillance committee." The committee, he said, would be empowered to carry out quick and easy investigation into complaints about breaches of Caricom rules of origin for goods traded on a duty-free basis and abuses of the treaty establishing Caricom. The ministers stressed that the committee should have a paid chairman, with access to technical staff, and should be responsible to the Council, and not the Georgetown-based Caricom Secretariat.

"I think it will help to provide an independent body to investigate allegations when they are made," St John remarked, adding that the ministers made it "very clear that no member of any customs service or export promotion agency or other body that is responsible for certifying or assessing duties in any member state can be a member of this body." He said there had been "a feeling of great relief among all of the territories that we would be able to have accusations now made in a formal manner investigated by an independent body" and that Caricom governments were hoping "this would remove the temptation for these matters to be dealt with at the level of the media."

In Guyana, the ministers also had lengthy discussions on the sharp devaluation of the Guyana and Jamaica dollars and the impact this has had on intraregional trade. They recommend trying to "balance the impact of the devaluation" by having Guyana and Jamaica import from the other Caricom partners identical goods normally purchased from third countries, St John said. He added: "We have a list of goods and we want to have an opportunity for an in-depth examination of the potential in this area because that would go a long way to satisfy sections of the manufacturers in the other countries, where the devaluations have not taken place."

On the LDC's request for an extension of duty provisions on some intraregional imports, St John said: "At the time of the signing of the treaty, special provision was made for the Lesser Developed Countries to phase in the duty-free treatment over a period of time in respect of a specific list of goods.

"They had...by a certain date to reduce some of the duties which were applicable to Caricom producers and also there was another date by which they should have completely removed all of the duties, so that we have free trade in respect of those goods. They had been granted extensions in the past, and they applied for another extension on this occasion -- over a five-year period -- but the mood was not for an extension of special privileges." According to St John: "A compromise was eventually worked out whereby, provided they implemented the condition of reducing the existing duty by 50 percent in those territories where they have not done it, that we would give a three-year extension." He added: "The proviso is very clear -- they have to implement that part of the decision which would mean that Caricom goods would be given preference vis-a-vis third country goods in that the third country goods would be paying the full existing duty and the Caricom goods would only be paying half of that."

GRENADA

BRATHWAITE VOICES NEED FOR FOREIGN FORCES

FL302345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 30 Jan 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Jan 30 (CANA) -- The head of Grenada's caretaker government hinted today that foreign forces may be required for some time to take care of the island's security in the face of a constant threat from people with "a certain ideology." Nicholas Brathwaite spoke at the opening of a high-level meeting of Caribbean states who participated in October's U.S.-led invasion of the island. Leaders, ministers, and security police officials of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) were joined by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, Foreign Minister Louis Tull, and Junior Jamaican Foreign Minister Dr Neville Gallimore. "The biggest problem of concern at this time is security," Brathwaite said. He said the meeting would consider this and "see how best we can maintain and...ensure its improvement and continuance." A force of between 750 and 800 men from the U.S., Barbados, Jamaica, and five OECS states are on peace-keeping operations in Grenada until the island's police can be trained. But Brathwaite said to build a police force to keep the island secure in all aspects could take up to three years. "Indeed, we will be fortunate to have it in that time." He said the interim non-political administration, installed after the invasion, would not be around that long, and a scheme will have to be devised to ensure normalcy "while the Royal Grenada Police Force continues according to the two or three year plan."

"As peaceful as Grenada is today, we must continue to be vigilant. Those who believe in a certain ideology have a persistence which in itself poses a constant threat. We cannot, we must not, we dare not keep our guard down," Brathwaite said. Some Grenadians have been expressing concern that remnants of the disbanded army who support jailed strongman Hudson Austin and his alleged accomplice, former deputy prime minister, the Marxist Bernard Coard, may pose a security threat.

"The challenges ahead are monumental, but we need to work and work hard to ensure that the people of the region can find peace, social security, equality of opportunity, and scope for advancement," Brathwaite said. He expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the peace-keeping forces which have been responsible for Grenada's security since the invasion to topple a short-lived military government that had gained power in a coup, ousting and killing leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Diplomatic sources here say that one of the matters under consideration by the meeting is an expansion of the force to include Trinidad and Tobago, and the removal of the American contingent. Participating nations are also keen to know how soon Grenada can contribute financially to the upkeep of the force. Grenada's police force was decimated during the Bishop regime in favour of the Army, and British advisors on the island have reported that training would have to start from scratch. New commissioner of police, Barbadian Mervyn Holder, envisages a force of 625 as adequate.

Among the leaders present at today's session were Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines, John Compton of St Lucia, and John Osborne of Montserrat. Also attending were the heads of the U.S. mission and military here, the commissioner of police of Barbados, Orville Durant, Brigadier Rudyard Lewis of Barbados, head of the Eastern Caribbean Security Force, and Jamaica Defence Force Major-General Robert Neish.

Brathwaite said the U.S.-led "rescue mission" saved Grenadians "from certain destruction and external perdition," but had been subjected to much criticism internationally. "We are aware of the criticisms voiced abroad both in the foreign press and world fora, but we believe, in the final analysis, the justification of your actions lay with the 100,000 people of Grenada, for it is their lives that were at stake."

Brathwaite said the action had given Grenadians greater faith in the regional integration movement, as it demonstrated Caribbean leaders' ability to take hard political decisions and rally to a member country's aid in a moment of national disaster. He spoke of ideological pluralism which became an issue in the region during the late 70's with the advent to power of the socialist Michael Manley in Jamica and, particularly, Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM). In an apparent snipe at the NJM, Brathwaite said: "It is perhaps paradoxical that those who advocated ideological pluralism at the regional level insisted on singularity in their own country."

He said the interim government remained committed to multi-party democracy and would ensure that at the earliest possible date Grenadians get a chance to elect a government.

DOMINICA'S CHARLES URGES HOLDING ELECTIONS SOON

FL302348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Jan 30 (CANA) -- Dominica Prime Minister Charles advised the interim government in Grenada today to hold general elections as soon as possible. Charles said she did not wish to appear to be giving unwanted advice, but she wanted to be frank. "I say to you who live in Grenada, that the longer you put it (election) off, the more difficult it will become," she told a conference called to consider Grenada's security.

Charles said she spoke against the background of "having lived through similar though not as extreme circumstances..." This was a reference to the interim government installed in Dominica after the 1979 disturbances that forced Prime Minister Patrick John from office. Grenada's non-political caretaker administration was appointed by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon after U.S. and Caribbean forces invaded Grenada last October to topple a military government that had taken power in a bloody coup.

Head of the Grenada interim administration Nicholas Brathwaite told the conference today that his regime would ensure that Grenadians get a chance to choose an elected government at the earliest possible date.